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Effect of Organic Diet Intervention on Pesticide Exposures in Young Children Living in Low-Income Urban and Agricultural Communities

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Table S1. Frequency of food consumption in all children by diet phase (N=40 children).

Table S2. Personal characteristics of study participants (N=40).

Table S3. Summary statistics for frequently detected urinary metabolites for participating children by conventional and organic diet phase.

Table S4. Detection frequency by diet phase (conventional vs. organic) for metabolites with low overall detection frequencies.

Table S5. Estimated effect of an organic diet (vs. conventional) on the geometric mean for frequently detected metabolites using creatinine-adjusted urinary concentrations.

Figure S1. Estimated marginal adjusted GMs and confidence intervals for select urinary metabolites based on diet followed after fitting of linear mixed-effects models (creatinine-adjusted). All models were adjusted for type of void (FMV vs. random spot sample). Models for “All children” were also adjusted for location (Oakland vs. Salinas); an interaction term for location and diet was included in these models for total DEs and 3-PBA ($p_{\text{int}} \leq 0.20$). P-values reported in the figures indicate whether there were significant differences observed in creatinine-adjusted metabolite concentrations between diet phases by location. P-values reported at the

bottom of the figures indicate significance for the difference of creatinine-adjusted metabolite concentrations between locations irrespective of diet.